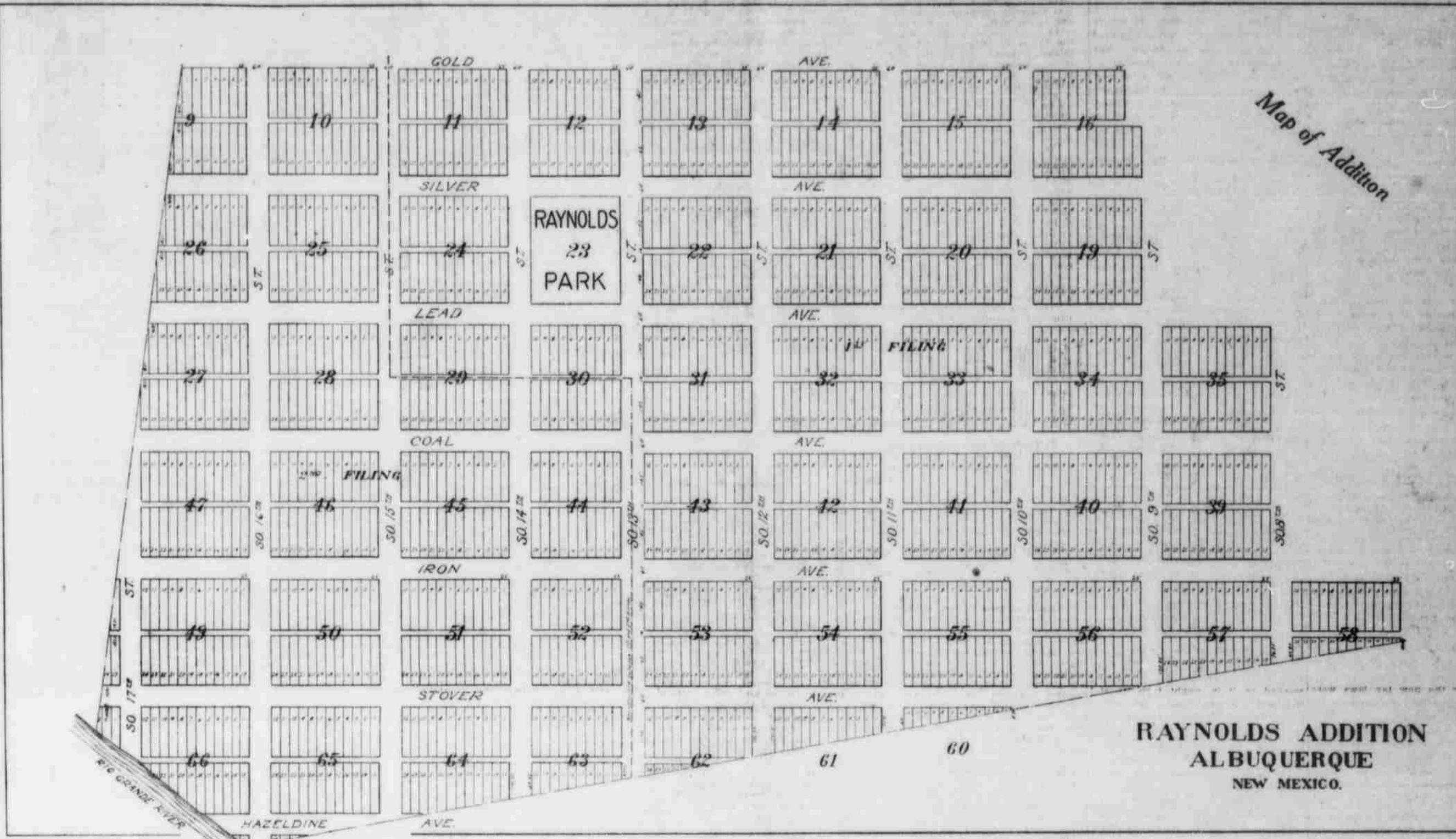


PUBLIC LOT AUCTION

RAYNOLDS ADDITION, Albuquerque, N. M.

250 Pairs of Choice Residence Lots Sold at Public Auction to Highest Bidder, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sale at 1 o'Clock Sharp, December 30, 31 and January 1



COME EARLY AND PICK OUT YOUR LOTS

Thursday's Sale—Lots in Blocks 34, 33, 20, 32, 21, 22, 31, 13, 30, 29, 24 and 11

Friday's Sale—Lots in Blocks 44, 45, 46, 28, 47, 27, 26, 25, 10 and 9

Saturday's Sale—Lots in Blocks 43, 53, 62, 63, 52, 51, 64, 50, 65, 49 and 66

History Repeats Itself

Albuquerque has doubled her population in the last five years; she will double again in the next five years. When the Santa Fe completes the \$2,000,000 railroad shops WATCH ALBUQUERQUE GROW. Double the population of a city and you quadruple the value of her real estate. Get in while values are low and reap the harvest which is sure to come. **NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.**

TERMS OF SALE

Ten per cent cash required on each pair of lots sold, balance to suit purchaser. Interest, 6 per cent; 2 per cent discount for cash.

HUGE SUMS FOR CHARITY AMONG THE AUSTRIANS

Approximately \$48,000,000 Thought to Have Been Contributed by Private Individuals for Different Purposes.

Vienna, Dec. 14.—Enormous sums of money have been collected in Austria-Hungary for charitable purposes during the war. No reliable figures on the total obtained are yet available, but estimates place it as high as \$40,000,000 crowns (approximately \$48,000,000). Much of this money has been applied already, but large sums are still available for the needs of those for whom it was collected.

The money has been raised in every manner—the fertile brains of social leaders and newspaper editors could

devise charity teas and suppers, the sale of needlework done by society people, benefit performances at the theaters, the public sale of art objects which people were willing to donate, and a hundred similar enterprises have given even competition to the plain subscription and collection campaigns waged by the newspapers. At present an art exhibition sale is in progress, from which both the admission fees and entire proceeds of sale will go to the fund for blind veterans. Some of the foremost painters of the country have contributed to the collection, and while many of the pictures are by unknown men and women, there is not one in the lot that does not have merit of a high order.

Going on at the same time are several series of lectures on the war in the Austro-Hungarian and German war correspondents, invalided officers and statesmen.

All social classes take an interest in the work, and a remarkable feature of it is that a year of collections has left the arduous task of organizers and of the public almost undiminished. Constantly new schemes are being worked out, many of the recent ones assuming the character of self-imposed taxation in small amounts. Of these the ten-heller crown cents tax on all bills is probably the most successful, or newspaper collections, that of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse has been the most remarkable.

It has included the raising of large sums for blind veterans, for prisoners of war, for

Christmas presents for soldiers, for the supply of artificial limbs for the Bulgarian and Austrian Red Cross, for the tubercular soldiers for widows and orphans, for assistance to refugees, for fugitives from the southern theater of the war, for interests of the submarine fleet, and numerous other specific purposes.

A prominent Budapest newspaper, As Est, for instance, collected nearly 2,000,000 crowns to help the people in the Carpathians and northern Hungary to rebuild their villages which had been destroyed during occupation by the Russians. A clever scheme was devised for this collection. It is customary in Hungary to make presents to a woman on a day carrying her name in the calendar. For instance on St. Mary's day, all Marys in Hungary are remembered by their friends. As Est suggested that the money to be spent in this way be turned over to the village-building fund.

Much of the money that is being collected is the fruit of little self-denials, a single day's fast knowing such entries as the following:

"Instead of buying a new dress, 200 crowns, in place of birthday presents for my father, 50 crowns, instead of flowers for the grave of Captain ——, 100 crowns, to give satisfaction in an affair of honor, 7,000 crowns; for the birth of a son, 200 crowns."

There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary's population, without distinction of class, has come loyally to the sup-

port of those in the field and their families, and those whom the war has deprived temporarily of means of livelihood. While the exchange of Red Cross and similar funds between Austria-Hungary and Germany has been solely a matter of courtesy between allies, Austria-Hungary has already spent the greater part of a million crowns in Red Cross work in Bulgaria. It has sent military equipment and supplies worth over a million crowns to Turkey, and even in Poland Austro-Hungarian charity work has been felt. As soon as conditions in Serbia make possible, it is understood that money and supplies will be sent there also.

Madison, Wis.
Jan. 1, 1915.

M. D. Reynolds says—
This is to certify that I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism since 1894. Contracted the disease while working with a snow plow on the railroad. For several years I have been obliged to use crutches a great part of the time. Having used three boxes of the Meritol Rheumatism Powders, I have thrown away the crutches and am now almost fully recovered. It certainly has done wonders for me and I heartily recommend it.

M. D. REYNOLDS,
Orwell Drug Co., agents. Prices \$6 and \$1.00.

TRY A HERALD WANT AD.

EXILED KING IS SECOND TO HAVE TO LEAVE THRONE

Peter of Serbia Picturesque Figure; Comes of Gypsy Family and Lived in Switzerland for Many Years.

Vienna, Dec. 15.—There is a second King in Europe without a kingdom as result of the war. Peter of Serbia is today no better off than the king of the Belgians, Karageorgovitch, is a fugitive before the advance of the central powers and Bulgarian troops. His two capitals, Belgrade and Niš, are in the hands of the invaders. For a time King Peter traveled in a special train. At Kruševac he had to abandon his movable court. As he stood in the station building of that town and waited for the automobile that was to take him to other parts,

tears streamed down his cheeks. One of his dwindling entourage murmured a few comforting words, but to these King Peter merely nodded. Today he is said to be on his way to Skadar, Albania.

In many respects King Peter is the most dramatic figure of the European war. Two regicides are intimately connected with his history, the murder of his predecessor, Alexander Obrenovich, and his queen, Draga, and the assassination of the Archduke of Austria, the dual monarchy's heir presumptive. There are those who claim that King Peter knew of the two plots, that, indeed, he was the instigator of the former. How true this would be hard to say in the absence of more evidence than has so far been produced. Certainly it is only that King Peter showed no inclination to be severe with the regicides in either case. He even managed to be on good terms with Major Misitch, arch villain of the crime in the old Konak of Belgrade thirteen years ago.

Peter Karageorovitch never forgot, and never was permitted to forget, that he had taken the place of a man who had been foully murdered. Only a few sovereigns consented to meet him, and he was always so ill at ease in the presence of strangers that he usually shunned them.

King Peter's family, it is said, is of Gypsy origin. The original Karageorovitch, or "son of Black George," however, was a shepherd. King Peter

himself spent much of his life in Switzerland, where the summons to Serbia's ill-fated throne reached him. Shortly after his election to the kingship, Peter entered into close relations with the Russian crown. A large annual revenue was settled upon him with the understanding that in all matters affecting Serbia's foreign policy he was to keep Russia's interests on the Balkan peninsula in mind.

The attitude of the Serbian liberal party made such a course by Russia advisable. The party had favored the establishment of a republic in Serbia after Alexander and Draga had been murdered. This, and the fact that the liberals in those days were not the ardent pan-Slavists which they became later, recommended the reinforcement of the Serbian crown financially. In Petrograd it was felt that Russia needed a reliable agent in the Balkans, nor could it be overlooked there that experiments in republican government by a Slav people were not calculated to make life for the Romanoff dynasty easier. For twelve years, Peter drew his Russian revenues, and, it is asserted here, never lost an opportunity to serve in return. The arrangement made Serbia a valuable appendage to Russia, and, as far as the European war was now progressed, proved Serbia's undoing.

Whether or not King Peter will ever rule in Serbia is hard to say at this moment; in the central powers the belief, of course, is that Serbia and its king are no more.